INFORMATION LETTER

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Mobile Field Laboratory Moves to New Locality

The Association's mobile field laboratory, which has been operating in southern Illinois for the past 10 days, has moved on to Rochelle, Ill., from which location N.C.A. laboratory technicians will continue their field survey studies in northern Illinois canning plants. Upon completion of their work in Illinois, the mobile field laboratory will proceed to Wisconsin, and later to other localities.

Last week the Association issued a press release describing in full the proposed activities of the field laboratory. This release was sent to all canning trade publications and to most of the weekly and daily newspapers in Illinois.

Sanitation Reprints Mailed

Copies of the reprint of the paper, "Essentials of Sanitation for Canning Plants," which was prepared by N. H. Sanborn of the Association's Washington Laboratory staff, were sent this week to all members of the N.C.A. The reprints were reproduced from the April 21 issue of the *Canning Trade*.

Mr. Sanborn's paper is a check list covering 15 of the major sanitation problems of significance to food canning plants.

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According to reports received by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the estimated 1947 acreages for green peas, sweet corn, and snap beans grown for processing, and cucumbers for pickles, will be smaller than in 1946. For further details see stories on pages 306 to 308.

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Loading of revenue freight for the week ended June 21, 1947, totaled 901,296 cars, the Association of American Railroads has announced. This was an increase of 42,873 cars or 5 percent above the corresponding week in 1946.

Tomato Crop Is Smaller

A total acreage of tomatoes for processing only slightly less than in 1946 is indicated by a crop acreage and condition spot check made by the National Canners Association on June 25, through tomato canners and State canner association secretaries. Conditions are reported as generally favorable except the area including New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana where unfavorable weather prevented planting the intended acreage. The report by States follows:

New York—Plantings of tomatoes are completed and estimated at 65 to 70 percent of 1946 acreage. However, because of unfavorable weather the plants were set later than usual, but are growing well.

New Jersey—Contract acreage is estimated about equal to last year with some increase in open market acreage over 1946. Most of the acreage was transplanted between May 10 and 20. The present condition is reported gen- (See *Tomato Crop Is Smaller*, page 311)

USDA to Revise Canned Green and Wax Bean Standards

A proposed revision of the United States standards for grades of canned green and wax beans has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration. The proposed revised standard, which was published in the *Federal Register* on June 25, is necessary to bring the U. S. standards for grades into conformity with the new standards of quality promulgated by the Food and (*See USDA Bean Standards, page* 305)

President Rutz Addresses Wholesale Grocers' Meeting

President Emil Rutz delivered an address on "The Outlook for Canned Foods" at the mid-year meeting of the National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, June 23, at San Francisco. His appearance was sponsored by the National-American Wholesale Grocers Association. Text of Mr. Rutz's address is published in full on page 304. The Association issued a press release on Mr. Rutz's speech for the California newspapers and supplied leading papers with copies of the manuscript, as well as making a similar distribution to the canning trade journals. Substantially the same material as he used in his address to the grocers also appeared in the form of an article which Mr. Rutz had been invited to contribute to the 48th Annual Grocers' Convention Number of the *New York Journal of Commerce* on June 20.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CANNED FOODS

By Emil Rutz, President, National Canners Association

In this informal comment on the outlook for canned foods, I assume no studied form of modesty in disclaiming either the art or the possession of unusual powers to read the future. The fact is that you and I will make that future and determine its success or failure. If we of the National Canners Association and you of the National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association can rally our forces to a unity of action inspired by vision, perspective and common sense, we shall ride out every problem and surmount every difficulty.

Your slogan is the key to this objective: "*Regard for the public welfare is the highest law.*" Only the abject cynic would argue that this is merely a minting of words to proclaim a golden ideal. Men of high principle phrased this slogan and we, as canners, join with you in the determination to give it full meaning by virtue of action, courage and decision. These essentials of success form the public's standard of judgment of us and without which words alone are a tinkling cymbal.

If this reasoning is sound and my deductions correct, then I say, without qualification or fear of contradiction, the outlook for canned foods is excellent. Entertaining a sincere regard for the public welfare, our very intelligence and honesty of approach will be at once an effort to keep faith with all the human elements comprising that welfare, including the men and women who work with and for us—an army of wage earners—and those who buy of you, since we are all, inclusively, the public—earning to buy and spending to live.

Regard for Public Welfare

Regard for the public welfare is a multiple service, a vast interdependency articulated all along the line. And it must be this way if we are to enjoy the bright outlook. In other words, would the grower be served if he received less for his product than the cost of producing it? Would labor benefit if it received less than it takes to buy its production? A buyer once told me: "The only time I know that I have bought right is when the canner goes broke." It pleased him to imagine that he had bought something which cost the seller more than he got for it. We all know that we have to be ready to take losses, but to conduct business on the philosophy that we don't want the other fellow to make a profit could lead only to a complete collapse of our economy.

A good many business men suffer at the present time from what can best be described as a severe case of "jitters," the "hand-to-mouth" disease. They would let their stocks run down to the last case before ordering new supplies. It is difficult to view this as good business. Woodrow Wilson said that "caution is the confidential agent of selfishness." Nobody has an exclusive on selfishness but the tendency is nevertheless in that direction, not for possessiveness primarily but for security. Fear, that thin skin of fact stuffed with imagination, is capable of creating the very conditions it dreads.

The theory that everything has to come out as planned is dear to the heart of the perfectionists. We have them today, particularly in Government. They try to bring about a static condition in our economy, manifestly contrary to the principles underlying what we commonly term "free enterprise." Unwittingly, or by design, these perfectionists—starry-eyed, short on experience and long on hair—expounding their theories in academic vacuums, would compress everything into predetermined molds to create a fancifully balanced economy. This way lies totalitarianism in which each one is told where to work, how much to produce, where to sell it, and at what price. We've had two world wars brought about by this philosophy.

If we are to avoid and defeat the perfectionist's static point of view and win the changing, enlightened viewpoint of the realist, thereby keeping faith with public welfare, we shall have to hustle along with changing times. The National Canners Association is designed to do that very thing by pooling individual initiative in an associative activity that capitalizes on experience to produce new and better ways of doing things. Indeed, about 60 percent of N. C. A.'s total yearly budget is spent for research to advance the technique of processing canned foods and to improve the practices in producing raw materials for canning. Our laboratories maintain close cooperation with those of the container companies and with other technologists in the industry for improved control of quality.

On the one hand our Raw Products Research Bureau interprets to existing agricultural institutions the needs of the canning industry while on the other hand our Home Economics Division engages in consumer education which carries out directly the Association's objective to extend the public acceptance of canned foods.

N. C. A. National in Outlook

Our gains here are yours too. Our many and varied efforts to put fine foods on the grocers' shelves at minimum cost and maximum quality benefit directly or indirectly grocer, canner, distributor, consumer. National in coverage, the N. C. A. is also national in its outlook. Conscientious attention is given all along the line from farm land to the consumer, for we realize that our success is underwritten, signed, sealed and delivered by our regard for public welfare, and we, like you, strive to make it the governing law of our conduct in business.

It is proper and necessary that every alert business man study statistical data and plan operations in a manner that will not expose his business to hazards calculated to cripple his operations. If one were to proceed on the premise that the preservation of assets in terms of dollars-in-the-bank were the sole purpose of business, it might be best for him to shut down completely during a period of transition such as we are now experiencing, and open up again when conditions improve. We can see what the cumulative effect of that policy would be!

Upward Trend Indicated

Reference to available statistics of canned fruit and vegetable packs to determine outlook point strongly to a continued upward trend. In 1934 the total pack was 159,503,000 cases, reaching 307,400,000 cases in 1940—an increase of roughly 148,000,000 cases. The war years accelerated this mounting output to 505,000,000 cases for the year 1946.

Assuming that the six years, 1940-1946, had maintained a consistency of increase equal to that of the previous six years of 1934-1940, namely, 148,000,000 cases, the pack in 1946 without the war would have reached roughly 455,000,000 cases or only 10 per cent less than it actually reached supposedly as a result of war conditions. Would it not be reasonable to believe that we can not only absorb this differential but progressively exceed it? And projecting the constant growth of the past into the future, we shall find that the sharp upward thrust attributed to war orders will progressively lose significance as this peak is exceeded by finer performances to come, rebuking present-day shortsightedness and timidity.

The average hourly earnings in manufacturing in 1934 were .532. In 1940 they were .661. In 1946, earnings ranged from $1.004 in January to $1.144 in December, advancing again in February 1947, to $1.165, the last available figures. We know that since then increases have been granted ranging from 10 percent upward.

The index of wage earner payrolls in manufacturing was as follows, using 1939 as 100: In 1934 it was 70.0. In 1940 it was 114.5, and in 1946 it ranged from 229.2 in January to 299.5 in December. In February 1947, it was 310.7. Thus, the payroll index in 1946 was more than four times larger than it was in 1934.

The average retail prices for canned fruits and vegetables, taking the 1935 to 1939 index average at 100, was, in 1934, 103.9. In 1940, it was 92.4 and in 1946 it ranged from January at

130.5 to 172.6 in December. In March it reached 172.9, which we know was the peak and is now on the decline.

In other words, real wages have increased substantially more than has the cost of canned fruits and vegetables and the wage earner, in terms of his earnings, is paying less per unit for canned fruits and vegetables.

Even these dry statistics plead with a certain eloquence for a temperate view and action. Let us, where advisable, have retrenchment with good judgment, but let us avoid paralysis serving only rumor. For, says the poet, "Rumor doth double, like the voice and echo, the numbers of the feared."

Regardless of what experience teaches, the lesson is yet so poorly retained that we forget what we are and what we have accomplished; how we have withstood adversities and weathered storms. This backlog of knowledge is continually subordinated and belittled when confronted by tomorrow's challenging opportunities. For all our knowing there is a terror of the unknown, not because the future will be so radically different from the past but because we worship too ardently the golden calf of normalcy. We fear change when we should welcome it.

Most Progress Is Imposed

So long as basic American ideals of individual initiative and enterprise endure, we shall not be disturbed by changes identified with human progress. It is mournfully true that most progress is imposed, not elected. One need only recall the opposition to the first paved streets as a tax nuisance; the solemn warnings sounded in the United States Senate against the 12-hour day as the death knell of a giant industry; resistance to curbs on child labor as an unlawful curtailment of the right to work. The good and the bad are opposed, and experience separates the chaff from the wheat.

Sentimentally we may regret the passing of many antiquated, outmoded contrivances and customs: The oxcart and covered wagon; the log cabin and sod house; wilderness trails and dirt roads; but the transcendant nature of human progress in this blessed America of ours, and which we often cannot at the moment comprehend, has a way of always coming up with new methods and ingenious economies. And if we truly believe in the slogan, "Regard for the Public Welfare is the Highest Law," we shall, as part of that public, make our economies with regard to rising standards of living for men and women rather than tarry in the backwaters of buying and selling something, getting and spending, wasting our powers.

Wars come and go. Labor costs advance. Commodity prices do a jig with sales resistance, the like of which we never saw before. But *others* have, while *we* think it all so strange, human experience not being a negotiable instrument, and instead of cheerfully and confidently accepting the challenge of new conditions, we oftentimes add to the seriousness by irrational opposition.

Lincoln's words in his message to the Congress of 1862 ring as true today: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves."

Issues, ideas, are first wrought out in thought not in the thing. Lincoln was thinking of ideals to be attained more than battles to be won. We must think of public welfare under the reign of law as something bigger than the routine of shelving and unshelving merchandise. For, all the while, opportunity smilingly queries us: "Gentlemen of the jury, what is your pleasure?"

Labor

Wage and Hour Exemption Applies to Cannery Cafeterias

Canners are entitled to take a Section 7(c) exemption for their employees who are employed in a plant cafeteria or canteen during the active canning season, according to an opinion recently received by a canner in a letter from Wage and Hour Administrator McComb.

In his request for a ruling, the canner pointed out that his plant cafeterias served only canning employees and were essential to the operation of the plant. The Administrator held in his letter that where a cannery is engaged exclusively in canning fresh fruits or vegetables, "the section 7(c) exemption would apply during the seasonal operations to the employees employed by the company in the restaurants and canteens which are located on the same premises as the canning establishments and serve only employees of the canning establishments." The Administrator stated, however, that the 7(c) exemption would not apply if the cafeteria were used to serve the employees of more than one employer or if the cafeteria is operated by an employer other than the operator of the canning plant.

USDA BEAN STANDARDS

(Concluded from page 303)

Drug Administration, PMA explained. Other minor changes, which are intended to clarify the present standards, also are proposed by PMA.

The PMA has set a period of 30 days after publication during which comments and suggestions on the proposed changes are invited. Any canner who wishes to express his opinion should do so in a letter addressed to Leonard S. Fenn, Assistant Chief, Processed Products Standardization and Inspection Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

According to PMA, the proposed changes include objective tests and tolerances for determining the ratio of seeds to the pod, the relative toughness of strings, and the percent by weight of fiber in the deseeded pods. These are included under the factor of maturity, although under the present grades, "tough strings" was defined in the section on defects. In the proposed grades the tolerance for "tough strings" is on a unit basis and is the same as in the grades now in effect, except that in the case of number six sieve size or larger beans, the tolerance is based on the count of tough strings per 12 ounces drained weight.

The overall requirements and tolerances for absence of defects in the respective grades remain unchanged in the proposed revision; however, the tolerance for each type of defect will now be determined on a weight basis rather than by count as was done formerly, PMA said.

Tolerances in the respective grades have been provided for blemished units (those in which the aggregate area exceeds the area of a circle ¼ inch in diameter) and seriously blemished units (those which seriously affect the appearance or eating quality of the beans, regardless of area affected). Tolerances for loose seed and pieces of seed, and small pieces less than ½ inch in length, have been added under the factor for defects, PMA stated.

The quality factors for color and clearness of liquor remain unchanged except for slight clarification in the wording, PMA officials declared.

In order that all interested canners may become familiar with the proposed revisions, mimeographed copies of the proposed revised standards for grades will be mailed by N.C.A. to all green and wax bean canners as soon as they are available.

Canners desiring additional copies of the proposed standards may obtain them from the Processed Products Standardization and Inspection Division of USDA's Fruit and Vegetable Branch.

Statistics

PROCESSING GREEN PEAS

1947 Production Will Be 22 Percent Less Than Last Year, BAE Report States

The 1947 production of green peas for canning and freezing was indicated on June 15 to be 406,620 tons, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This tonnage is 22 percent less than the 1946 production of 518,980 tons but is more than 20 percent above the 1936-45 average production of 332,790 tons.

The preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is placed at 436,000 acres. This is 12 percent less than the 1946 harvested acreage of 492,150 acres but about 18 percent over the 1936-45 average of 365,580 acres.

In New York, schedules for planting green peas have been completely upset by rains and growers have only about half of last year's acreage planted for processing in 1947. In Michigan and Wisconsin, the acreage finally planted to processing peas is less than was expected early in May but the percentage reduction in these States is not as much as it is in New York State. The acreage planted in Oregon is somewhat more than was estimated in May.

In arriving at the estimate of acreage for harvest in 1947, an allowance was made for abandoned or unharvested acreages about in line with the average loss from plantings for recent years and for diversion to dry or seed peas in States where this practice is followed. The yield per harvested acreage indicated on June 15 for 1947 is 1,865 pounds per acre. This compares with 2,109 pounds for 1946 and 1,790 pounds for the 10-year average.

A comparison of the 1946 production together with the 1947 estimated production and comparison of last year's planted pea acreage and this year's preliminary plantings are shown below:

State	1946 *Tons*	1947 *Tons*	1946 *Acres*	1947 *Acres*
Maine	4,600	6,120	6,800	7,000
New York	49,130	14,950	40,600	23,000
New Jersey	3,760	3,410	4,500	3,900
Pennsylvania	27,660	15,580	18,200	16,400
Ohio	6,300	2,340	6,700	3,600
Indiana	8,220	4,730	7,900	6,100
Illinois	21,300	14,600	21,300	17,700
Michigan	11,640	5,460	12,000	7,800
Wisconsin	153,110	113,750	147,220	130,000
Minnesota	37,380	36,180	41,300	40,200
Iowa	5,710	3,300	4,900	4,400
Maryland	15,130	7,000	12,200	10,000
Delaware	3,770	960	3,400	3,200
Virginia	1,860	1,000	2,600	2,000
Idaho	7,040	10,620	6,400	8,500
Colorado	2,910	4,700	4,100	4,700
Utah	17,260	14,180	13,700	10,500
Washington	73,590	77,000	66,300	70,000
Oregon	56,360	60,500	57,800	55,000
California	5,620	3,200	6,600	4,000
Other States[1]	6,630	7,040	7,480	8,000
U. S. total	518,980	406,620	492,150	436,000

[1]Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming.

Sour Cherry Production

Production of sour cherries for 1947 in 5 eastern and midwestern States is forecast at 82,450 tons, based on June 15 conditions, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This forecast production is 10 percent less than that based on June 1 conditions and 20 percent less than last year's crop.

Prospects in New York declined sharply during the first half of June mostly because of a poor set caused by rain, wind and cold weather during pollination. Production estimates declined somewhat during the first half of June in Pennsylvania and Ohio. In Michigan the forecast is the same as that for June 1. Prospects in Wisconsin improved somewhat during early June.

The June 15 estimate of production of sour cherries in 5 eastern and midwestern States with comparisons is shown below:

State	1945	1946	June 15, 1947
New York	7,300	15,500	16,000
Pennsylvania	3,600	4,600	5,000
Ohio	2,200	2,100	2,550
Michigan	14,000	60,500	46,400
Wisconsin	7,300	20,000	12,500
Total	34,400	102,700	82,450

Stocks of Canned Tomatoes

Total civilian stocks of canned tomatoes in canners' hands June 1, 1947, totaled 651,593 actual cases, equivalent to 855,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. Canners' shipments during May, 1947, totaled 403,000 cases, basis 24/2's. These compare with June 1, 1946, civilian stocks in canners' hands of 315,000 cases (including unshipped supplies from the new pack amounting to 613,000 cases to June 1) and May, 1946, shipments of 708,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to a report of the Department of Commerce.

The details of stocks and shipments by canners of canned tomatoes, as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 92 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting are shown below:

Areas	Civilian stocks May 1, 1947 *Cases*	Civilian stocks June 1, 1947 *Cases*	Civilian shipments May, 1947 *Cases*
Northeast	13,389	9,576	3,813
Mid-Atlantic	212,886	133,579	79,307
Mid-West	114,295	36,849	77,446
West	604,615	447,493	157,122
South	38,914	24,096	14,818
Total U. S.	984,099	651,593	332,506

PROCESSING SWEET CORN

Estimated Planted Acreage Slightly Smaller This Year Than in 1946, BAE Says

According to reports received by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, it appears that the planted acreage of sweet corn for processing in 1947 will fall slightly below 1946. The estimated 529,190 acres planted and to be planted this year is 1 percent less than the acreage planted last year but 19 percent above the 1936-45 average.

Of the important North Central States, where approximately seven-tenths of the total acreage is grown, only Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota show increases over last year, while Ohio shows no change. Other States in this region show reductions ranging from 3 percent in Wisconsin to 13 percent in Iowa. If the rainy weather continues, final plantings in the North Central States may fall below the present indication. An increase of 2 percent is shown for the North Atlantic States, but here too the final outcome will depend to some extent on weather in the immediate future. A reduction of about 10 percent in the South Atlantic States is largely accounted for by that in Maryland. In the West, a 2 percent increase is shown, with a sharp increase in Utah and a moderate increase in Oregon.

Reductions in Idaho and Washington partially offset these increases.

For the entire country, plantings of Bantam and other yellow varieties are expected to comprise 421,060 acres, or about 80 percent of the total this year, compared with 432,150 acres or 81 percent in 1946. Acreage of Country Gentleman, at 56,360 acres for 1947, would be about 10,000 acres greater than last year and a somewhat larger percentage of the total. Acreage of Evergreen and Narrow Grain will be about 13 percent less than last year. Other white varieties, comprising less than 3 percent of the total acreage, are expected to be increased about 10 percent this year over last.

(Although not reproduced here, BAE has available figures showing corn acreage as planted by varieties.)

The following table shows the planted corn acreage by States, with comparisons:

State	1946	1947
	Acres	*Acres*
Maine	12,500	12,700
New Hampshire	440	390
Vermont	1,040	970
New York	30,200	30,800
Pennsylvania	12,900	13,300
North Atlantic	57,080	58,160
Ohio	24,000	24,000
Indiana	35,000	37,500
Illinois	75,600	77,900
Michigan	4,200	4,000
Wisconsin	111,000	107,700
Minnesota	85,300	87,000
Iowa	42,000	36,500
Nebraska	3,500	3,200
North Central	380,600	377,800
Delaware	4,800	4,500
Maryland	40,600	36,500
Virginia	500	550
South Atlantic	45,900	[a]41,550
Idaho	9,700	9,300
Utah	3,000	4,200
Washington	16,600	16,300
Oregon	12,600	13,000
Western	41,900	42,800
Other States [1]	8,900	8,880
U. S. total	534,380	529,190

[1] Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming.

Canned Tomato Juice Stocks

Civilian stocks of canned tomato juice, tomato juice cocktail, and mixtures containing 70 percent or more tomato juice, in canners' hands June 1, 1947, totaled 5,546,363 actual cases, equivalent to 6,346,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare, on the basis of 24/2's, with May 1, 1947 stocks of 7,211,000 cases and June 1, 1946 stocks of 405,000 cases.

Civilian shipments during May, 1947, totaled 847,000 cases, basis 24/2's, compared with those for May, 1946, of 840,000 cases. Shipments from August 1 to June 1 of the current season totaled 28,912,000 cases, compared with 28,004,000 cases, for the corresponding months of the 1945-46 season.

Details of June 1 stocks with comparisons are shown below, as compiled from reports of packers who canned about 92 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting.

Supply, Stocks and Shipments (Basis 24/2's)

	1945-46	1946-47
	Cases	*Cases*
Civilian carryover stocks, August 1	200,000	500,000
Pack	28,389,000	34,900,000
Total supply	28,589,000	35,400,000
Government purchases	180,000	a124,000
Civilian supply	28,409,000	35,276,000
Civilian stocks, June 1	405,000	6,364,000
Civilian shipments during May	840,000	847,000
Civilian shipments, August 1 to June 1	28,004,000	28,912,000

a Announced government procurement.

Stocks and Shipments by Can Sizes (Actual Cases)

Sizes	Total civilian stocks		Civilian shipments
	May 1, 1947	June 1, 1947	May, 1947
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*
No. 2	2,748,478	2,465,737	282,741
No. 3 cyl.	3,158,790	2,775,463	383,327
No. 10	348,319	289,550	58,760
Misc. tin & glass	19,384	15,604	3,780
Total (actual cases)	6,274,971	5,546,363	728,608
Total (basis 24/2's)	7,211,000	6,364,000	847,000

PROCESSING SNAP BEANS

BAE Report Indicates 1947 Acreage Will Be 9 Percent Less Than Last Year

The acreage of snap beans planted or to be planted for processing in 1947 will total 116,310 acres, or about 9 percent less than the 1946 acreage, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported this week. This is more than 12 percent above the 1936-45 average of 103,600 acres.

In the group of States consisting of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, it appears that the acreage planted for 1947 will be about 14 percent less than the 1946 plantings. In Delaware and Maryland, a late May frost made it necessary to replant some of the acreage. The increase of 7 percent in acreage now estimated for Florida was more than offset by reductions in the other South Atlantic States. In South Carolina, only about a quarter of the 1946 acreage was harvested for processing this year.

As a group, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas show 10 percent less acreage planted for 1947 than for 1946. The reduction from 1946 for the group of Western States (California, Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Utah) is about 3 percent.

Wisconsin, where an increase of 13 percent is indicated, is the only important State in the northern half of the United States where the acreage planted or to be planted for processing exceeds the 1946 acreage. Rains have interfered with planting schedules in most of the other important northern States, where reductions range from 21 percent in Maine to 5 percent in New York and Pennsylvania.

The snap bean acreages with comparisons by States are shown below:

State	1946	1947
	Acres	*Acres*
Maine	3,300	2,600
New York	23,000	21,800
New Jersey	3,400	3,000
Pennsylvania	4,000	3,800
North Atlantic	33,700	31,200
Indiana	200	200
Michigan	8,300	6,700
Wisconsin	9,700	11,000
Missouri	1,200	1,080
North Central	19,400	18,980
Delaware	1,400	1,360
Maryland	8,900	8,200
Virginia	3,000	2,500
North Carolina	1,600	1,200
South Carolina	3,900	1,000
Georgia	2,200	1,500
Florida	10,600	11,300
South Atlantic	31,600	27,060
Tennessee	4,700	4,200
Mississippi	2,300	1,500
Arkansas	8,700	7,500
Louisiana	3,800	4,200
Oklahoma	3,300	2,900
Texas	8,000	7,500
South Central	30,800	27,800
Colorado	1,300	1,200
Utah	300	400
Washington	2,300	2,100
Oregon	4,900	4,700
California	990	960
Western	9,690	9,360
Other States [1]	2,360	1,910
U. S. total	127,450	116,310

[1] Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Vermont, and Wyoming.

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended June 21 totaled 305 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was about the same as the 306 million pounds produced during the preceding week but more than double the 147 million pounds recorded last year.

Wholesale and Packer Stocks and Shipments Recorded

Shipments of five canned foods—green and wax beans, corn, peas, tomatoes, and tomato juice—by packers, wholesalers, and warehouses of retail food chains to retailers and to other consumer outlets totaled 8.2 million cases (actual cases, all sizes combined) during May, compared with 7.3 million cases shipped in April of this year, and with 11.0 million cases moved in May, 1946, the U. S. Bureau of the Census reported this week.

Wholesale distributor stocks of 14 items (Table 2) totaled 44.5 million cases on June 1, 1947, a decrease of 12 percent from the 50.6 million cases on hand May 1, and 19 percent from the 54.7 millions on April 1. Stocks of the fourteen items totaled only 26.2 million cases on June 1 last year and the June 1, 1943-45 average was 32.7 millions. Total packer and wholesale stocks of five of the fourteen commodities (Table 1) amounted to 46.0 million cases on June 1 compared with 54.2 millions on May 1 of this year and 16.5 millions on June 1 of last year.

Data presented in the following tables on wholesale stocks are based upon reports submitted to the Bureau of the Census by warehouses of retail food chains and by a sample of food wholesalers. Available pertinent statistics compiled by the National Canners Association are incorporated by the Census Bureau to provide information on total wholesale-packer stocks, and on shipments from wholesale-packer levels.

Table 1. Five Canned Food Commodities

WHOLESALE AND PACKER STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS (COMBINED)

Commodity	Combined Stocks — June 1, 1947	Combined Stocks — May 1,[1] 1947	Combined Stocks — June 1, 1946	Combined Shipments — May, 1947	Combined Shipments — April,[1] 1947	Combined Shipments — May, 1946
	1,000 cases	*1,000 cases*	*1,000 cases*	*1,000 cases*	*1,000 cases*	*1,000 cases*
Beans, green and wax	8,052	6,604	3,580	612	1,173	1,753
Corn	9,186	11,969	4,186	2,783	1,982	3,315
Peas	14,260	16,428	4,857	2,168	1,835	2,753
Tomatoes	4,509	5,611	966	1,102	1,056	917
Tomato Juice[2]	12,042	13,565	2,906	1,523	1,261	1,780
Total, five commodities	46,049	54,237	16,504	8,188	7,307	10,518

Table 2. Fourteen Canned Food Commodities

STOCKS OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS (INCLUDING WAREHOUSES OF RETAIL FOOD CHAINS)

Commodity	June 1, 1947[3]	May 1, 1947[1]	April 1, 1947	June 1, 1946	Average June 1, 1943–1945
	1,000 cases	*1,000 cases*	*1,000 cases*	*1,000 cases*	*1,000 cases*
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, green and wax	4,266	4,422	5,003	2,379	3,797
Corn	7,615	9,252	10,088	3,613	4,908
Peas	9,688	10,924	11,712	4,471	3,077
Tomatoes	3,857	4,627	5,132	689	3,868
FRUITS:					
Apricots	2,053	2,123	2,325	140	353
Mixed fruits[4]	677	917	1,126	204	548
Peaches	3,693	4,281	4,918	754	1,321
Pears	793	866	938	431	627
Pineapple	292	328	367	437	594
JUICES:					
Tomato[4]	6,496	7,290	7,949	2,566	4,383
Grapefruit	2,317	2,488	2,310	5,325	5,335
Orange	1,678	1,840	1,681	2,901	3,231
Blended citrus	960	976	938	1,937	
Pineapple	222	257	242	330	458
Total, fourteen commodities	44,463	50,591	54,729	26,177	32,700

Table 3. Five Canned Food Commodities

PACKER STOCKS JUNE 1, 1946, 1947 AND MAY 1, 1947

Can sizes	Beans, green and wax	Corn	Peas	Tomatoes	Tomato juice[6]
	1,000 cases	*1,000 cases*	*1,000 cases*	*1,000 cases*	*1,000 cases*
No. 2	1,563	1,345	4,259	183	2,466
No. 2½	68	.....	.....	405	.....
No. 10	133	8	313	64	289
Other sizes	2	218	(7)	.....	2,791[5]
May 1, 1947, all sizes	2,242[1]	2,717	3,304	984	6,275
June 1, 1946, all sizes	1,210[8]	573	380	277[8]	340
June 1, 1947, all sizes	1,786	1,571	4,572	632	5,546

Source: Information on packer stocks supplied by National Canners Association; data on wholesale stocks by the Bureau of the Census. [1] Revised. [2] Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70% tomato juice. [3] Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salads, and mixed fruits (except citrus). [4] Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70% tomato juice. [5] Preliminary. [6] Includes vegetable juice combinations at least 70% tomato juice. [7] Less than 1,000 cases. [8] Includes 2,775,463 cases of No. 3 cyl. [9] Source: Department of Commerce.

Rail and Boat Shipments of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Rail and boat shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables (exclusive of white potatoes) totaled 15,447 cars for the week ending June 21, 1947, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These shipments compare with 16,070 cars for the previous week and 17,503 cars for the week ending June 22, 1946.

In view of the large volume of truck shipments from local producing areas during the summer months the information on carlot rail and boat shipments will not be carried in the INFORMATION LETTER during July, August, and September. The publication of this information will be resumed next fall.

The following table compiled from a report of the USDA Production and Marketing Administration, gives carlot shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables for the week ending June 21 with comparisons:

	—Week ending— June 21, 1947	June 14, 1947	June 22, 1946
VEGETABLES	*Carloads*	*Carloads*	*Carloads*
Beans, snap and lima	65	97	86
Tomatoes	1,463	1,350	1,451
Green peas	91	61	171
Spinach	3	4	20
Others	3,595	4,906	3,368
FRUITS			
Citrus	3,107	3,480	3,134
Other	7,123	5,972	9,283
Total	15,447	16,070	17,503

Food Closures Production

Production of commercial closures during April 1947 amounted to 1,085 million units, according to the Bureau of the Census. This was 8 percent below the March 1947 total of 1,176 million units, and 31 percent below the 1946 peak reached in October. Of the April total, 592 million were closures for food containers.

CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES

BAE Report Indicates 1947 Acreage Will Be 9 Percent Less

Acreage planted and to be planted to cucumbers for pickles this year totals 135,590 acres, according to a preliminary estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This acreage is about 9 percent less than the 1946 record high of 148,650 acres but nearly 31 percent above the 1936-45 average plantings.

In the western group of States consisting of California, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington, a reduction from the 1946 planted acreage of nearly 27 percent is estimated for 1947. From Iowa eastward to Indiana the reductions from 1946 range from 12 percent in Michigan to 8 percent in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The acreage planted or to be planted for 1947 in Ohio is 7 percent above 1946, but in Missouri less than half of the 1946 acreage is planted for this season.

Texas growers have almost doubled their 1946 acreage this year, and in North Carolina, this year's acreage is estimated at 25 percent over the 1946 plantings. A slight increase is shown for Virginia, but all of the other important States have less acreage planted to cucumbers for pickles than in 1946.

The following table compares this year's cucumber acreage with the 1946 plantings:

State	1946 Acres	1947 Acres
Massachusetts	1,000	750
New York	1,750	1,100
	2,750	1,850
Ohio	2,800	3,000
Indiana	7,300	6,500
Illinois	1,000	900
Michigan	47,800	42,000
Wisconsin	20,300	18,700
Minnesota	2,400	2,200
Iowa	1,300	1,200
Missouri	2,000	960
	84,900	75,460
Maryland	6,800	4,400
Delaware	2,000	1,900
Virginia	5,700	6,000
North Carolina	7,700	9,620
South Carolina	2,900	1,500
Georgia	8,310	5,600
Louisiana	1,070	900
Texas	2,600	5,000
	37,080	34,920
Colorado	2,700	2,700
Washington	1,300	900
Oregon	1,800	1,400
California	4,230	2,350
	10,030	7,350
Other States [1]	13,800	16,010
U. S. total	148,650	135,590

[1] Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania South Dakota, Tennessee, and Utah.

Demand for Farm Products Continues at High Levels

Demand for farm products continues at high levels, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported this week. Most measures of domestic demand have been unusually stable during the first four and one-half months of 1947. Industrial activity, employment and consumers' incomes have changed little so far this year, the Bureau said.

After reaching record highs a month or two earlier, wholesale prices of all commodities, prices received by farmers, and prices paid by farmers have declined gradually.

Prices for farm products will be affected significantly in the next two months by the pattern of price readjustments in relation to wage increases, and by prospects for production of farm crops this year. Poor planting weather has caused smaller seedings of spring grains than expected earlier. As a result, however, corn acreages may increase, BAE emphasized.

Foreign demand also remains strong. Agricultural exports during the first quarter of 1947 were higher in dollar value and about as large in volume as in the same quarter of 1946, BAE pointed out.

Prices

Farm Land Price Conference Urges End of Land Inflation

Representatives of farm organizations, lending institutions and government agencies met in a conference June 9 in Washington, D. C., to consider the problem of farm land inflation. This conference was called by the Secretary of Agriculture at the suggestion of the President.

Representatives reviewed the current farm land price and farm debt situation and the outlook for farm commodity prices. Farmers purchasing land at high prices and incurring heavy debts may find themselves in financial difficulty if farm prices decline to lower levels, it was pointed out. Special mention was made of the fact that many veterans are purchasing farms at inflated prices using guaranteed loans often up to 100 percent of the purchase price. The conference felt the educational program to caution farmers against incurring heavy debts should be continued and expanded.

The general resolution adopted by the conference follows:

Recognizing the unusual character of the farm income and the farm land price situation at the present time, it is agreed that the Department of Agriculture, the State Colleges, farm organizations, lending agencies, and their associations should discourage borrowing to speculate in farm land or borrowing to buy land at prices which are not justified by long-term income prospects.

Lending agencies represented at the meeting agree that loans on farm land should be based on an appraisal of the normal earning capacity of the farm over a long period of years.

Further it is urged that educational efforts call particular attention to the more rapid rise which has occurred in the prices of farm lands of low productivity and land which is hazardous for crop and grazing uses. Also emphasis should be placed upon the favorable weather in recent years which cannot be expected to continue indefinitely.

Support Program for Dry Peas

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week that its price support program for 1947 crop thresher-run dry edible peas will be implemented through purchase agreements with growers. Last year the support program operated through dealers, covering cleaned and graded peas.

Under the 1947 crop program thresher-run dry edible smooth peas of the classes Alaska, Bluebell, Scotch Green, First and Best, Marrowfat, White Canada, and Colorado White which would grade U. S. No. 2 or better after normal cleaning will be eligible for price support at 90 percent of the comparable price as of July 1, 1947.

Dry peas which would grade U. S. No. 1 after normal cleaning will be supported at 25 cents per 100 pounds higher than peas which would grade U. S. No. 2. Colorado White peas will be supported at 25 cents per 100 pounds less than the support prices for other classes. The specific support prices will be announced about July 1.

Congress

General Labor Legislation

The Senate on June 23 by a vote of 68 to 25 passed the Taft-Hartley omnibus labor bill over the President's veto and thus the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 became Public Law 101. The action of the Senate followed that taken on June 20 by the House when it voted 331 to 83 to pass the bill notwithstanding the objections of the President. An analysis of the law will be printed in the INFORMATION LETTER in a forthcoming issue.

Minimum Wages

The House Committee on Education and Labor opened hearing on June 26 on various bills that have been introduced to raise the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to 65 cents an hour. The hearings, the Committee states, will probably cover a two-week period.

Farm Labor

Hearings last week before the House and Senate Agriculture Committees disclosed considerable opposition on the part of Committee members to the provisions of the bills introduced by Chairmen Hope and Capper on behalf of the National Farm Labor Conference (H.R. 3367—S. 1334). These identical bills propose that a permanent farm labor supply program be established within the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, patterned after the type program administered during the war.

To answer opposition to the proposal, representatives of the National Farm Labor Conference have submitted a revised measure to House and Senate Committee members that contains what are believed to be essentials for an orderly labor supply program. These include a labor administration in the Department of Agriculture with authority to maintain an information service of surplus labor areas and areas of short supply and with administration at the State level through an agency to be chosen by the State.

Should a State be unable to designate an agency before July of 1949, the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to name the local agency. After July of 1949, the States are to operate the local agency of their choice on a matched fund basis with the Department of Agriculture.

The new proposal provides that labor may not be recruited from any county without the approval of the local county agent. It would permit the recruitment of foreign labor only upon certification of the Secretary of Agriculture that such labor is needed. Finally, the measure would place the liquidation of existing migrant labor camps in the Department and would postpone the liquidation for an additional year in order that farmers' organizations may make financial arrangements to take over the facilities.

Appropriations

Interior—The Senate passed on June 16 the Interior Department appropriation measure with amendments recommended by the Senate Committee which amounted to an increase of $54,116,840 over the bill passed by the House. The measure is now awaiting Conference Committee action. The ation of the Senate proposes increases over the amount voted by the House for the Fish and Wildlife Service's investigations respecting food fishes, commercial fisheries, and the fishery market news service.

The Senate also modified the limitation placed by the House on ground water activities of the Geological Survey. The bill as passed by the Senate provides that no funds shall be used for drilling water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use. As passed by the House the bill would have prohibited any cooperative or noncooperative ground water activity on the part of the Geological Survey.

Commerce—In reporting the annual appropriation bill covering the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended on June 24 slight increases for the field office service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and an increase of $845,000 for the current census activities of the Census Bureau over the amounts voted by the House. However, the Senate Committee recommended an overall decrease in the appropriations for the Department of Commerce of $1,972,650 in the sum of $194,305,484 approved by the House.

War Powers

Proposed legislation to continue existing export controls and controls over tin and a few other commodities still in short supply has been favorably reported to the Senate and the House by the respective Judiciary Committees. The proposals would extend such authority for an additional year. Under the present law these powers which derive from Title III of the Second War Powers Act expire on June 30.

Food and Drug

Chairman Hale of the Food and Drug subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has set July 9 as the date for hearings on the Landis bill (H.R. 3763) sponsored by the Indiana Canners Association to amend the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. A brief summary of the provisions of the Landis bill will be found on page 288 of the June 14 issue of the INFORMATION LETTER.

Foreign Food Relief

Representatives of the canning industry, growers, and wholesale grocers have been granted a hearing before the Andresen subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, July 10. The hearing has been called for the purpose of discussing the utilization of canned foods and a wider variety of other farm commodities in the foreign food relief program.

Representatives of the Tri-State Packers Association, and of cooperative organizations recently held meetings at which it was proposed that this subject be brought to the attention of members of Congress.

Water Pollution

The House Committee on Ways and Means has tentatively scheduled July 9 as the date for a public hearing on the Kee-Kilgore bill (H. R. 1047-S. 244) to permit tax deductions for investments in the planning and construction of treatment works for industrial waste. Representatives of the canning industry are being scheduled to testify before the Comittee in support of the bill and certain technical amendments that will be proposed by the Association to assure that the canning industry is adequately covered by the measure.

Procurement

The Senate Armed Services Committee opened hearings on June 24 on H. R. 1366, a bill to establish a uniform procurement procedure for the War and Navy Departments in obtaining supplies and services. The hearings are tentatively scheduled to be resumed on July 1. Basically, the proposal provides for the use of the public bid and acceptance method of procuring supplies and services but it contains certain exceptions under which the services would be permitted to make contracts through the negotiation method.

Testimony on behalf of the canning industry urging that canned foods be included among the commodities subject to negotiated buying will be pre-

sented to the Committee when hearings are resumed. Witnesses heard by the Committee on June 24 included Under Secretary of the Navy W. John Kenny; the Assistant Judge Advocate General, Brig. Gen. E. M. Brannon, USA; and Clifton E. Mack, Director of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department.

The bill was described by Under Secretary Kenney as having three purposes: To modernize the procurement laws and preserve the best features of the public bid method of purchasing, to unify the procedural methods used by the Army and Navy, and to suspend the requirement for public bidding in a national emergency. The bill also would exempt from the public bidding requirements certain types of commodities deemed not suitable to that type of procurement.

Rutz Appoints Committee to Study Food and Drug Law

To recommend policy to guide the Association in connection with amendment to the food laws, President Emil Rutz has appointed a special committee under the Chairmanship of Harold Bachelder and including Ralph Sanborn, Ralph Polk, Garnett Fleming, Harold Humphrey, John Baxter, Robert Paulus, and Luke Beckman. This special committee will meet in Washington on July 8, the day preceding the hearing on the Landis bill.

The appointment of the special committee resulted from discussions of amendments to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and administration of the law at the meeting of the Board on May 28. These discussions culminated in the Board adopting the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that a Special Committee to Review Enforcement of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act be appointed to investigate as soon as practicable all proposals for modification of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and to report its recommendations with respect to amendments of this law to the next Board meeting; and that the Legislative Committee be requested to seek opportunity to appear and be heard with regard to any proposed amendments offered in Congress, with the understanding that if Congressional hearings are scheduled prior to the next Board meeting, the Special Committee herein provided shall report its action and recommendations to the Legislative Committee, which committee is directed to take such action as it deems suitable in view of such recommendations.

Fisheries

Frozen and Cured Fish Stocks In Cold Storage Are Reported

Holdings of frozen and cured fish in cold storage on June 1, 1947, totaled 105,792,000 pounds, as compared with May 1, 1947, holdings of 96,101,000 pounds, and the June 1, 1946, stocks of 104,856,000 pounds, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior has reported. The following table lists, by varieties, the quantities of frozen and cured fish held in cold storage during the respective periods:

SPECIES	June 1, 1947	May 1, 1947	June 1, 1946
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Salt-water fish:			
Bait and animal food	5,444	4,599	3,645
Bluefish	86	78	133
Butterfish	99	103	148
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, whole	1,020	1,047	1,437
Croakers	1,077	475	566
Eels	154	195	145
Fillets (miscellaneous)	21,380	21,968	16,320
Flounders (including fillets)	1,555	903	2,651
Halibut	7,748	2,542	10,192
Herring, sea	886	926	2,191
Mackerel (Boston, including fillets)	2,887	1,120	2,471
Mullet	883	873	1,031
Sablefish (black cod)	3,569	4,192	2,163
Salmon (all species)	5,003	6,527	3,804
Scup (porgies)	501	195	716
Sea trout (weakfish, gray and spotted)	462	240	752
Shad and shad roe	342	200	610
Smelts (sea)	917	803	1,471
Swordfish	214	234	326
Whiting (including fillets)	2,230	2,188	3,665
Miscellaneous salt-water fish	7,347	6,907	10,984
Fresh-water fish:			
Bait and animal food	1,585	1,678	1,185
Blue pike and sauger (including fillets)	76	80	129
Catfish and bullheads	173	123	124
Chubs	172	191	411
Lake herring & cisco (including fillets)	577	914	2,055
Lake trout	300	296	710
Pickerel, jacks or yellow jacks	80	102	136
Sturgeon and spoonbill cat	235	287	132
Suckers	22	27	33
Tullibee	252	261	487
Yellow perch (including fillets)	227	243	88
Yellow pike (or walleye) (including fillets)	65	74	176
Whitefish	1,095	1,177	1,077
Miscellaneous fresh-water fish	937	819	1,104
Shellfish:			
Lobster tails (spiny lobster)	630	657	242
Scallops	1,072	782	558
Shrimp	4,484	4,300	6,974
Squid	1,669	347	1,681
Miscellaneous shellfish	1,934	1,520	2,002
Frozen fish, total	79,407	70,202	84,725
Cured fish, total	26,385	25,899	20,131
Total, all fish	105,792	96,101	104,856

Louisiana Canners Officers

Bernard F. Trappey, B. F. Trappey & Son, Inc., New Iberia, La., has been elected president of the Louisiana Canners Association. Other officers are: First vice president—P. T. Ecton, Warriner Products Co., Inc., Baton Rouge, La.; second vice president—John Jastremski, Pelican Lake Oyster & Packing Co. Houma, La.; secretary-treasurer—Jack Bowman, Southern Shell Fish Co., Harvey, La.

Harry A. Patterson Dies

Harry A. Patterson, 55, sales manager for the Francis C. Stokes Co., Vincentown, N. J., died at Humboldt, Tenn., June 14. Mr. Patterson, who had been associated with the Stokes firm since 1940 was widely known in the canning industry. He is survived by his widow and daughter.

Raw Products

Maturity Studies on Peas

Three years' work in Utah on measuring the interrelationship of maturity, tenderometer value, sieve grades, starch and ascorbic acid content of Early Perfection and Perfection peas is covered in a recent bulletin entitled, "Maturity Studies with Canning Peas," published by the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station at Logan, Utah. Pea canners who are interested in studying the details of these investigations may write the Station direct for Bulletin 328.

TOMATO CROP IS SMALLER

(Continued from page 303)

erally good to uniformly excellent with prospects for a large crop. Late blight is not a serious threat at the present time.

Maryland—Acreage is estimated about the same as last year. Although the crop is about two weeks later than normal on the Eastern Shore, the plants look good. No evidence of blight has been reported to date. In Western Maryland the crop generally looks good and may be less spotty than on the Shore. *(See page 312).*

Virginia—Acreage is reported about the same as last year. In places crop looks exceptionally good while in others it is slightly spotty.

Pennsylvania—Acreage reported about 65 percent of 1946. Fields are in fair condition but about two weeks behind normal.

Ohio—Acreage estimated at 75 percent of last year's. About 15 percent of the acreage was seeded. Since the weather was favorable for seeding, prospects for this acreage are reported as favorable. The weather was unfavorable for transplanting and 80 percent of planted plants are reported set after June 5. Current prospects are for a lower than normal yield on this transplanted acreage. The Ohio tomato tonnage is expected to be 65 to 70 percent of the 1946 total.

Indiana—Acreage is reported about 10 percent less than last year. The crop was transplanted late and in many cases in wet ground. Although present growing conditions are reported as good, a low yield per acre is anticipated because of earlier unfavorable weather which delayed planting. It is reported that there was little direct seeding because of unfavorable weather. A minimum of disease is reported.

Ozark—Acreage is estimated at approximately 65,000 acres—an increase of 5 percent over 1946. Crop is in excellent condition at the present time.

Utah—Contracted acreage is reported as 5 percent larger than last year with all acreage planted about 6 weeks ago. Crop conditions currently are excellent and a minimum of plant disease is indicated.

California—Acreage reported about equal to that of 1946 or approximately 136,000 acres. Crop conditions are reported as being good but the yield per acre is expected to be slightly less than last year's unusually high yield.

Instruction

Food Technology Courses Offered at Ohio State

Four courses in food technology have been added to the curriculum of Ohio State University's College of Agriculture starting June 17, with the beginning of the summer quarter. "Principles of food preservation," a survey of current freezing, canning, pickling, fermentation, and dehydration industries will be offered. Laboratory work will include trips to food plants and grading of preserved foods.

Commercial production methods will be taught as well as laboratory-scale jobs in canning, freezing, and dehydrating.

Other classes will be: A commercial management and practice course, in which students will study relationship of the raw product to the processed item sold in a retail store, and a final course in "food products examination," giving standards and methods involved in grading and quality rating, is was announced.

Forthcoming Meetings

June 23-July 3—Ozark Canners Association, Technicians School, Fayetteville, Ark.

July 9-18—Indiana Canners Association, Mold Count School, Horticulture Department, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

July 23-August 1—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., Mold Count School, Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

November 6-7—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Connor Hotel, Joplin, Mo.

November 10-11—Wisconsin Canners Association, 43rd Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 10-12—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 39th Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

November 20-21—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Convention, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

November 20-21—Indiana Canners Association, Fall Convention, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Fall Convention, Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 13-17—National Food Brokers Association, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 16-17—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, New York, N. Y.

January 18-23—National Canners Association, Annual Convention (hotel to be announced), Atlantic City, N. J.

January 18-23—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19 — National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

March 15-18—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, Chicago, Ill.

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